#### Business Notices.

PARIS SOFT HATS.

Genflewee waiting the arrival of these choice Mode Colored
Panis Sort Hats are notified that we received them per Battle,
and this day place them on sale Also, Pasis Darse Silex
Hats, of new patterns, all direct from our own fabricant.

Leasy & Co.,
Leasy & Co.,
Aster House, New York.

SUPERIOR HATS.-The superior excellence and true dignity of a Hat are exhibited in those manufactured by the colebrated Knox, who has evidently the correct idea of the characteristics of the beam ideal of such articles. A rare display of every variety of them will be found at his elegant Stores, No. 22 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and at No. 533 Broadway, near Spring-st.

SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Just received from wantion, 3.000 yards of rich Dense Silks, from 4/ to 7/ ps yard. Also I care fine FOSHBAZINKS, at #1 worth #150. E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

EMEROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE .- We will open this day a large lot of such Collars and Embrotores of Baros, which will be sold very cheap. Also I case black lace Valls, from 41 to 65, worth double the price.

E. H. LEADERATER & Co., No. Sf. Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING .- We beg to inform DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We beg to inform of Fall and Western Merchants and Clothiers that our stock of Fall and Winter CLOTHING is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments for which our house is now on well known, as suce a large stock of low-priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trafe. D. DEVLIN & Co., Non 258, 259 and 100 Broadway.

Pianos.—Purchasers desiring a good instrument, one guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchasemency refunded, at the lowest posseble price, should call at the great Moste. Store of Horace Warrens, No. 333 Broadway, whose assertment of celebrated Planos is the largest in the United States; prices so low as to dely competition, and terms so accommodating at to adapt themselves to the condition of all. See names of the following celebrated makers whose Planos are constantly in store: Horsee Waters's Modern Improved Planos. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pram un Planos with or without Rolton. Hallett & Comston's Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Planos, and in addition, those of five other Rew York makers. Second-hand Planos at great bargains. Planos to rent, and rent allowed on purchases. Sole Agency for the sele of S. D. & H. W. Settru's Fremium Melodrons, raned the equal temperament. Pianos.-Purchasers desiring a good instru-

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-wearly Auc ion Sale of STOCKS and House Trus Day, (Thora-day) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchann's Exchange. For fur-ther particular see the advertisement in another column. Cat-alogues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

The attention of the public is called to the sale at auction by Barer & Werks, on Thursday, August 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 21 Recesseritet., of the natire stock of the Livery Stable of Barkson & Fleet, to close the ostate of Thomas Harrison, decessed. LOOK! LOOK!!-HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99

Bowery, is selling splendid English Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels and Three py Carrets, at one half the real value. Beautiful All-wool Ingrain Carrets at 3/6 and 4/ per yard. CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855,-SMITH &

COUNTREAST NO. 4% Broadway, near Grand st., have just re-ceived, per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Vert-ver Targestuy and Brusselts Carrettise, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the Carpet trade at great inducements CARPETINGS.-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No-

379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and off-for sale their Fall Stock of rich and elegant Carpening at great bargains for each. Pertanon & Hussehany No. 379 Broadway THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE-PITCHERS .- Their

popularity increases as the "hested term" continues. They are extensively used, not only in our pipe-laying city but throughout the country, where the cooling wares brook on its winding way sings in liquid strain a temperance melody, or where "The oid oakes bucket, the iron-bound bucket. The mos-covered bucket, ascends from the well." For saile, wholesale and retail, at the well, known double store of Lucius Hart, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

### IMPORTANT NEWS.

VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED "WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES."

"In the fire of the 3d inst. which consu med the brick building accupied by Mr. John T. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this city, was a Sare of the above description, ecutaining the Books, Papers and Money of Mr. Thomas, and although the building was destroyed, on opening the Safe, the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when places there, except a shight discoloration to the projecting ends of a five papers, and the backs of one or two books, caused by the strems generated in the Safe while at the presenting ends of a five papers, and the backs of one or two books, caused by the strems generated in the Safe while at the present end. Aug. 6, 1855.

C. H. Camppielle, Agont, Savannah, Geo.
A large assertment, with Powser-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers, who are sale propriesors of the recently pictored La Belle Lock, and only makers of Safes combining Rich's and Wilbert's Paters.

Tooking Glasses. For the Fall Trade, at

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at

greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to examine of seek before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & Co., Manufactory, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

HAVANA-NEW-ORLEANS. - Steamship CRES-CENT CITY, Gept. McGowan, will sail on Friday, 17th, at 2 P. M. Freight for New Orleans will be received in the 15th and 16th. Passage can new be taken at the office, No. 177 West at., corner of Warren et.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS, No. 345 Brosdway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The highest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The highest praise from the most competent judges. The editors of The Scientific American, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing overything useful in the way of new inventions, in their paper of Ang. II, in their weekly isle of parent claims, in their paper of Ang. II, in their weekly isle of parent claims, in a note appended to a claim of I. M. Singer for another improvement, remark as follows; "Mr. Singer for another improvement, remarks as follows; "Mr. Singer and Their posteriors in the interest of the past year, until now they are in the highest degree within the past year, until now they are in the highest degree perfect. Himself and partner have already made large fortones from the sale of these machines, and their business is repidly increasing. We are slad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great laborasiving machines as Isaac M. Singers. He ought to be well rewarded. To such as renominar from such a quarter we desire to add sodding, except has an encominar for another are exhibited and solid at our offices in New-York, Boston, N

Dr. S. S. Firch author of "Six Lectures on Consumption, Sec., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-cay excepted) from 9 until 5 of clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Fernales. Consultation from

WIGS! WIGS!! WIGS!!

BATCHILOR'S HAIR DYF, WIGS AND TOUPERS.—The best in the world, the admiration of conneisseurs, the envy of iminators. Soid and applied at No. 253 Broadway, time private rooms.] The largest scok of Wigs and Toupese in America, sise Sacrerlor's Moidavia Cream, for preserving the hair.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S MILD APERIENT ANTI-

Bislous Pills give immediate relief from the effects of an inactive Liver, such as pain in the Shle or Chest, or under the
Shoulder-biske, indigestion, Goldmass, Fick Hoadache Oppression after Meals, Heartburn, Languer, Nervousness, Low Spirlia, Cestivetess.
Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per Box, by A. B. &. D.
Sands, Schieffelin Bros. & Co., C. H. Ring, and by all respects
ble Druggista.

McPhall, & Co., Proprietors,
Loudon and New York.

SEWING MACHINES - The superiority of NICHOLS & Co.'s machines, with their late improvements for stitching the finest or consect material, with or without sourced thread, is acknowledged by those who have given them a practical test. In operation and for sale at No. 411 Broadway. J. B. Nicmons & Co.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c .- Constantly on hand, comprising in part, a large seortment of HARR MATTRESSE FRATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTRADS, BLANKET and COMPOSTERS, at No. 150 Charlamest, corner Mulbert Wholeoals and retail.

MARTIN WILLIARD, Agent.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAPES-with

W. H.DER'S PATENT SMARLEY Locks.
The Best Powder and Burgiar proof Locks.
The Best Fire Pacor Safe in the World.
The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the
World's Fair in London.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st. New-York.
B. G. Wilder & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS have the

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices the choicest selection of Laures' &c CULES, Necklases, Tainet Cases, Jet Braselets, Traveling B &ate, Fans, Perfamery and Sonsy also every variety of To Dolls and Gemes, at Rousens's Fancy Ransat, 4th Breadw

FEVER and AGUE cannot exist wherever the new "Antidete to Malaria" called "Ronons's Faven and Acur Count" is used. Its singular innocease is proved by the car-tificate of the celebrated chemist Dr. J. R. Chilton, which se-

ificate of the creations:
companies seeb bottle.
George H. Baras, wholesale agent, No. 133 Water st. and
George H. Baras, wholesale agent, No. 133 Water st. and
fireads by C. H. Bixo, C. V. Glickissin & Co., F. C. Wells
4 Co. Brooklyn, Mrs M. Haves, and Druggiets generally. FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.-Persons

FEVER AND ANDE AND EXPERIENCE.—I CISCURE sufficient from either of these diseases should apply immediately for ROBENDOURA'S UNIFICIAL STITERS, the only mediate how before the public that will edged ourse without polsoning those who take it. This medicine is no catchipmany affair, but a genuine romody that will come 90 cases out of over 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases whore it falls. It is said at 5: On bottle, by the Assart F. S. Strager, No. 27 Reskinsses. For particulars, call and get circular, or see advertisement in The New York Dispatch.

ASTIFICIAL LEGS.-"PALMER'S PATENT" for machiness, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are uni-valed in America or Europe. Offices and Manniactories at No. 378 Broadway; No. 376 Chestmat-et., Philadelphia; and Spring-Gold, Mass.

Palmen & Co.

FIRE IN TECUMSER.-This morning, the 11th inst., about 12; o'clock, a fire broke forth from Mesers. Burlingame & Morey's foundery and machine shops, and before the alarm was given the flumes had adand before the dam was granted that it proved utterly impossible to save them, or anything they contained. The cause of the fire we did not learn. It is believed, however, it was from the torel of an incendiary. Loss estimated at \$7,000. No insurance. [Adrian Watchtower, Aug. 14.

# New-Pork Daily Tribune. THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertien must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

To OUR FRIEDLS.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to meation the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

ACCREGATE wishing to have the direction of THE TRIBUNE changed, must state the old address as well as the new.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, as will be seen by the report, an important communication was received from Controller Flagg, showing the illegality of the late additional appropriation of \$128,000 to be raised on revenue bonds, to meet extra expenses incurred by the Department of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in defiance of the provisions of the charter. The Controller notified the Finance Committee of the nature of the proceeding, but now sets the whole subject forth formally, and so clearly and forcibly as to not be misunderstood. Ald. Ely, Chairman of the Special Committee on the charges of Ald. Hoff-mire against Ald. Moser, made a verbal report stating that the Committee had held two meetings, and that Ald. H. failed to appear and make good his accusations. Ald. Hoffmire kept out of the way, and was he believed out of the State; but the Committee, in justice to Ald. Moser, would endeavor to procure Hoffmire's attendance and report early next Session. The Board concurred with the other branch in the additional appropriation of \$90,000 for cleaning streets. The report on appointment of 103 Commissioners of Doeds was called up and again laid on the table. The Board after an unusually tedious Session adjourned to September

The Board of Councilmen closed their monthly session last evening, and adjourned to the first Monday in September. In the course of the evening the Board adopted the Report of the Committee on Finance in favor of appropriating \$90,000 for street cleaning for the balance of the year. The same Committee reported in favor of increasing the salaries of various public officers; \$3,000 were appropriated for the benefit of the public parks, and other business of minor importance transacted.

We print from the correspondence of The Buffalo Republic an account of the capture of the famous Silver Lake Snake. Like all that we have had about this monster, this yarn is remarkably fishy, and we should not be at all surprised if twelve out of every dozen readers should boldly assert that there is not a word of truth in the whole story.

The Woman's Rights Convention met yesterday at Saratoga. The telegraph with its usual remarkable discrimination informs us that "rescolutions of the usual stamp were then "reported." We are exceedingly thankful for the astounding information.

We publish in another column a letter from JOSEPH MAZZINI on the War, which is especially worthy of perusal by those who suppose that in this struggle France and England are contending for principle and liberty. It will, we think, be difficult for them to dispose of the reasons which Mazzini urges on the other side of the question.

By the arrival of the Cunard screw steamer Lebanon at this port yesterday morning, and the America at Halifax in the afternoon, we have dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst. Nothing has been done in the Crimea. The siege continued with no marked event, except a small Russian sertie. The latest rumor was that bombardment had been commenced, preparatory to the general assault. The "very latest, however, states the siege was about to be raised. There has been no movement in the Baltic. There has been fine barvest weather, and the market for breadstuffs was depressed.

## GOV. HUNT'S EXTRA MESSAGE.

"The first thought that occurs to me," said Gen. Cavaignac in the French Assembly, after listening to the reading of Louis Napoleon's letter accepting the seat in that body to which he had just been chosen, "is this-the word 'Re-" 'public' does not appear in that letter." It was a pregnant omission, as the sequel has proved. And so, in reading Gov. HUNT's letter which we herewith publish, we were struck with the volubility and fervor wherewith it discusses questions not in issue, and the caution it displays in avoiding, so far as possible, the real question of the day. Slavery, Abolition, Disunion, and the possibility of elevating the negroes, are canvassed to surfeit, while the word Kansas is permitted to appear in the letter but once, and that in the most backhanded and unimpressive marner. And this is not the fault of Gov. Hunt, who knows how to discuss a great public question, but of the position in which he has un-

fortunately placed himself. We beg leave to remind the Governor that all this talk of the impracticability of emancipating the Southern slaves, or of elevating the negroes in the social scale through the action of the Republican party, is as wide of the mark as Falstaff's reply to Mrs. Quickly's accusations. The Republicans are not likely to accomplish what they have never proposed nor undertaken. They are quite aware of the boundaries which divide Federal from State power, and have not proposed to overstep them. Then why are they lectured as if they had started on a "crusade" for the emancipation of Virginia's or Georgia's enslaved negroes? Why all this talk of the impossibility of improving the condition of our free blacks! He who interposes a false issue confesses his inability to meet the true one. Solemn proclamations of truths which everybody understands, and knows to be irrelevant to the case in hand, appeal rather to the patience than the judgment of readers, and rigmarole is rigmarole, though dealt in by ex Governors.

Again: Gov. Hunt tells us that "the violation of the Missouri compact was a great wrong, "an unmitigated calamity. " "

was the measure of a party, not of a section. \* \* Thousands of conservative men in the slaveholding States condemned the "measure as dangerous, unjust and aggressive," &c. Very well: we propose to undo that "great "wrong," and to cooperate with these "con. | the People have chosen their course; they will

"servative men of the slaveholding States" in repealing that "dangerous, unjust measure." Is not this right? If it is-and Gov. Hunt is authority on the point-how can ours be a "sec-"tional," a "Northern party !" How is it that merely demanding our conceded right is to involve sectional war, disunion and all manner of disaster?

But " let us first appeal to that portion of the Southern people who are still faithful to time-"honored covenants," &c., says the Governor. Appeal!-have we not appealed? Have not at least such moderately conservative men as the Governor been appealing these eighteen months? -and have not most of the Slave States meantime chosen new Members of Congress? How many of these will actively and openly cooperate in undoing the "great wrong," in averting the " unmitigated calamity?" We need reenforcement in the Senste-will Gov. H. be good enough to name the Slave State which has chosen or will choose to the new Congress a Senator who will vote with us to restore the Missouri Restriction and exclude Slavery from Kansas! Can be name half a dozen Members of the House from the entire South who will do so! We cannot name four. And if the South will give us no votes, what does the good faith or good feeling of these "conservative" Southerners amount to? And while the South presents one solid phalanx on this question, how can we of the North divide and contend without in effect giving up Kansas to Slavery?

Gov. Hunt tells us that our State has chosen to the next Congress a Delegation unanimously in favor of the reclamation of Kansas to Freedom. We should receive this information with more joy if we were able to put implicit faith in it. In view of Mr. Valk's manifesto and of the attitude deliberately taken by the official representatives of New-York in the late Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia-in view of the natural gravitation of the Hards toward Slavery, and of the Softs toward obedience to the bebests of the Federal office-holders-we shall be glad to find thirty of our thirty-three Members sound and thorough on the Kansas question. Please make a note of this, and remember that saying they are for Freedom and acting so as to surrender the Territory to Slavery are quite compatible, and by no means unprecedented.

Gov. Hunt, we will not doubt, desires the triumph of Freedom in Kansas. But how is it to be achieved? Suppose we all say as he virtually does, "We are for the Whig party first, "and no Slavery in Kansas next," is it probable that we shall save the new Territory? All men can see that the South, as represented in Congress, is for Slavery Extension first and Party afterward-can we hope to reverse this order and yet rescue Kansas from Atchison & Co. ? "If the thing is to be done," said Webster to Hayne, ' the gentleman can tell how it is to be "done." Let us suppose our friends in Congress try to elect a Whig Speaker and Clerk and secure Whig Committees, and the Democrats who love Freedom shall likewise go in for a Democratic ascendancy-who can fail to see that the issue will be a Pro-Slavery organization, whether Whig or Democratic! In that case, we have still so much affection for the old cause as to entreat that the Slavery ascendancy may not call itself Whig.

Gov. Hunt deprecates an abandonment of Whig principles as though any Whig of the old time had ever proposed it. We, too, are in favor of the "great and cardinal principles" he eulogizes, as our columns abundantly show. Our earnest conviction is that they can best be promoted by a manifested willingness on the part of their supporters to unite with all others who will join them in upholding the faith of solemn compacts and the Rights of Man. Let us settle the Kansas question as it ought to be settled, torious allies to unite with us in settling the Tariff. River and Harbor, and other questions of National Policy, on a basis of moderation and beneficence, which will command public approval and defy hostile assault. We were at work for Whig measures when some who now glorify them were active in opposition, and we have no idea of abandoning them. Time will decide whether our or Gov. Hunt's manner of supporting them is most considerate and ef-

It is the maintenance of the Whig organization, not of Whig principles, on which we take issue with Gov. Hunt. Where is that Whie party of which he speaks? Does he include in it the Twenty Thousand sometime Whigs of our own State who secretly stabbed us and subjected him to such humiliating defeat in 1852? Does he count those Whigs who gave Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, Louisians, North Carolina and other naturally Whig States, to Frank Pierce, and tried hard to give him Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky also, because Gen Scott was our nominee for President? Or dees he, in making up his jewels, count in the Hundred Thousand ex-Whigs who voted for Ullmann and Scroggs last November! Or those who, in all the Southern and most of the Northern States, have carried over nearly all that was left of the Whig party into the midnight Councils of the Know-Nothings? In the name of justice, where is Gov. Hunt's Whig party ! Kentucky arswers, "None here!" Tennessee responds-"None here!" all gone over to the "Americans," and just beaten on Col. Gentry, who refused to vote for Scott and did his best to give the State to Frank Pierce. Vermont, we all know is Republican, as are Maine, Indiana, Michigan, Onio, &c., but where are the Whig States? Massachesetts east some six thousand Whig votes last Fall; Maine about as many; Connecticut cast a few more last April; but there has been no State election the present year in which those who tallied under the Whig standard polled onequarter of the votes. To talk, therefore, of reanimating these dry bones, this empty skin. is childish if not factious-is to insist on floating up Niagara or running your head against a stone wall. Nay: it is to play directly and willfully into the hands of those tax-eaters who need a Whig party in the field in order to scare or drive Democrats back into the party dungeon from which they have escaped to the broad domain of light and liberty. We cannot repress the hope that Gov. Hunt will yet re-consider his position and resolve to unite with the great body of his old associates in fellowing that glorious path of duty laid open and made plain to us by our compatriots in Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c. At all events,

regret to leave behind their old leaders, but they cannot turn back to keep their company.

#### KANSAS TO-DAY.

"To-day is a king in disguise," says Emerson. And it is undoubtedly true that the events which stir the blood of future ages often make little impression on the great mass of their human cotemporaries. How many crawing rooms in all Christendem, think you, thrilled with admiration at the news that Columbus had just sailed from Pales in quest of a new world across the Atlantic? How many hearts were gladdened by the tidings of Washington's appointment to command the Continental Army? Who treasures the names of the patriots who resisted the usurpation of Louis Napo con, asking not whether there was a chance of success, but only where was the post of duty, and whose bodies now sleep in bloody shrouds or are wearing away under the channg of embittered souls among the deadly marshes of Cayenne?

We wish to call attention to the actual condi-

tion of Kansas to-day. Two years ago, as for thirty years preceding,

Kansas was part of the unorganized territory of the United States, inhabited by very few white men, and they mainly missienaries, hunters, trappers and traders with the Indians. A few negroes were held in Slavery at one or two missions belonging to the Methodist Church South; but each without a particle of legality, and in express defiance of an act of Congress-an act founded in a solenen Compromise imposed on the North by the South. That act was a part of the fundamental law of this Territory, and it provided that Slavery should never be legalized in any part thereof. The first invasion of it took place hearly twenty years ago, when, by a supplement quietly smuggled through Congress without attracting public notice, a strip some forty miles wice was peeled off from what is now Kansas, and added to Missouri, making it Slave instead of Free Soil It is from that strip, thus secretly acquired and treacherously surrendered, that Freedom in Kansas is now threatened with vio-

After the triumph of Slavery in the new Compromise of 1850, Senator Atchison, representing Missouri and living on its western border, commenced operations for a removal of the inhibition of Slavery in Kansas; but, after a two years' struggle, desisted and declared his willingness to have Kansas organized as a Free Territory, avowing that he wished it otherwise, but the North would not consent, as he was ready to give up the point.

Nine menths thereafter, Douglas reported his surrender bill, based on the pretense that the Missouri Restriction, which Atchison had finally (in 1853) admitted that the North would never give up, had in fact been given up so long ago as 1850

The struggle was severe, but Presidential patronage and party drill were all-powerful and the bill passed. Kansas was organized under an act which repealed the inhibition of Slavery and left her to be struggled for by Northern and Southern propagandism.

Both sides began at once to prepare for the conflict-in fact, Atchison & Co. were secretly organized stready. The partisans of Freedom in the North formed societies to aid and impel the bona fide migration of free farmers and artisans to Kansas; the champions of Bondage organized secret clubs or lodges throughout Western Missouri whose members were pledged to rush into the Territory on the eve of an election, take possession of the polls, and foist men of their own stripe into all important offices. And this they have repeatedly done.

A Pro-Slavery Legislature, chosen by Missouri voters. Missouri r fles and Missouri bowieknives, composed in good part of Missourians they convened as its legislators, is now making fusing to answer the attacks of The Country Gentlelaws for Kensas. Among others, it has adopted at one dash the entire code of Missouri, which of course includes the law of Slavery. At the back of this is a new law prescribing the penalty of death for the offense of inciting or aiding a slave to escape from his master; and this new crime is so defined that he who answers truthfully a colored man's inquiry for the direct road to any point in Iowa or Nebraska would be adjudged guilty of it. There are more laws of this sort; but this will suffice, if enforced, to hang nearly every Anti-Slavery man in the Territory. The Missourians are now bringing in their slaves, and it is not safe to answer any question asked by a colored person if this law is upheld.

And upbeld we presume it will be. All the United States functionaries in Kansas are warm supporters of the Nebraska bill, so called; the Secretary and a majority of the Judges are from Slave States. Gov. Reeder, an active Nebraska man, who undertook to hold the balance even betwixt Freedom and Slavery has been peremptorily elected, and Wilson Shannon of Ohio takes his place. The pretext for Reeder's removal is his alleged speculation in Indian lands: but there is no where a human being so blindly, stupidly besotted as to give this pretext one iota of credit. Nobody dures deny that Reeder could have had a better office in exchange for that of Governor of Kansas if he could have been induced to take it. He is removed simply and solely because he stood in the way of the speculators in negroes, and for nothing else. He might have swallowed whole an Indian reservation without rebuke if he had but looked kindly or blindly on the efforts of Atchison, Stringfellow & Co. to make Kansas a Slave State. Because he did not and would not, he is stripped of his office; and that's the whole story.

The Missouri intruders, sitting just over the line as a Legislature for Kansas, have now full swing. They want to juggle the border Counties of Missouri, which were taken for the Territory to be filled with slaves, back into Counties of Kausas, thereby legislating themselves and their regrees into that Territory and giving to Slavery a real instead of its present actitious ascendancy there. Should they adjourn without making it high treason against Kansas to print a Free Soil journal in New-York, we shall be very much obliged to them. The Freemen who have gone into Kansas re-

solved to build her up into a Free State, are entitled to our warmest sympathies. They had the Atchison conspiracy on their backs from the start; their own Legislature is, by violence, outrage and concerted fraud, turned against them and passing laws which virtually make wrong right and crime virtue: they have a force of two thousane Missouri rifles always at their beck, while the settlers are widely scattered. The freemer must labor to live: the slaveholders live on others' labor, paid for with the whip, and to have leigure for drilling and campaigh, ng. Worst of all, the Federal Executive has taken sides openly with the enslavers. His removal of Reeder throws all power into the bands of the Missourians and bids them use it to the atmost. There is not a chance for the free settlers without the active support of Congress and the Poople. And Congress will act as the People shall ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIPAY seem to de ire.

But the People are accustomed to act through their respective party organizations, and the doings of these must be watched with painful interest. Let them, like the priest and Levite of old, merely "pass by on the other side," and the cause of Freedom in Kansas is lost. Let them shut their eyes to the great question of the hour, and go mumbling and maundering about the ghosts of dead and buried controversies, and Kansas is undone. Thus far, we have seen the Know-Nothing

National organization virtually decide that Kansas is to be given up to Atchison, Stringfellow and their confederate ruffians. The Hardshells of our State are likely to follow in the same path. To vote for either of these parties is to vote Slavery into Kansas and to legalize it there. The Whigs, we know, are in favor of Freedom; but are they willing to surrender party for its sake-to make it the paramount consideration? We shall see! And the Softs, toc-will they speak out as they feel !will they enter heartily into the Republican movement? or will they permit the postmasters and tide-waiters once more to esjole and use them? This, too, will be seen. Nothing but a prompt and powerful uprising of the Free States can now save Kansas from the clutches of the sinvectivers. Who dare so act as to invoke that calamity?

"HARRY VANE," our correspondent at To-

rence, is mistaken in stating, in his letter on Canadian Banks and Banking in our last, that the Federal Revenues are primarily protected from the shinplaster scourge by the Independent Treasury Act. They were so protected by the Currency Act of 1816, of which Mr. Webster was the author. Strictly, we believe there was always law enough to forbid the reception of anott but specie er its clear equivalent in payments to the Federal Treasury; but there has been no room for doubt or cavil on the subject since the passage (unanimously) of Mr. Webster's Currency bill aforesaid. As to the receipt of shinplasters during the war of 1812, it was with the Treasury Hobson's choice-these or nothing. There was no specie in the South or West-they could export nothing-they had no manufactures-and our armies could not be fed on Cotton. We are by no means certain that our Government could have done better than it die, or that such regulations as are now matters f course would then have been judicious. Mr. Madison was then President; Mr. Gallatia Secretary of the Treasury: the former had had great experience in public affairs, while the latter is accounted one of our best financiers. Alex J. Dallas, who succeeded him before the close of the war, also achieved a fair reputation. The vital truth is that a Government embarrassed in its finances, like an individual in that category, has to resort to exceptionable shifts and deal with all manner of customers. Let ours get into war once more and get out of cash, with heavy bills pouring in and nothing to meet them, and it will be found consorting with usurers and peddling out shinplasters, and the Independent Treasury Act will prove no obstruction.

The Country Gentleman in a late number implied that Prof. Mapes was a party to an extensive fraud in the manufacture of an article called in commerce Chisian Guano, a manure which, according to Prof. M .. is as valuable as most of the Peruvian guano that has who never spent a week in the Territory until | been sold within the last five years. Mr. Mapes recref to explain his interest in the transaction; and while he disclaims all connection with the manufacturers, he freely states it as his opinion that the article is in no way inferior to the Peruvian guano, and that it is not a humbug. He merely assisted in the manufacture of a small quantity, and it is his opinion that it has proved satisfactory wherever it has been

TERRESSEE .- The Nashville True Whig of the 10th

has the following:

has the following:

Congress and Legislature.—A gentleman directly from East Tennessee informs us that Taylor, in the lat Congressional District, is elected. This gives the American party six of the ten Congressmen elect. And we feel sure now of both Houses of the Legislature. The American majority in each House will most likely be three—a majority of six on joint ballot.

The Louisville Times has a Nashville dispatch of

the 11th (one day later) which says:

Six K · N s and five Anties have been elected to Congress. The K · N s have one majority in the House and two in the Senate. The returns are not all Johnson's majority about 2,000.

n yet. Johnson's majority about 2,000.

—This is one Congressman too many. We guess only four 'Anties' have been chosen to Congress, but we apprehend one of them is Savage over Cullem.

THE MCREA FUND,-We have received the followng sums in aid of McRea, who is now in jail in Kanas, charged with the murder of Clark: 

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE -About 2 o'clock last DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—About 2 o'clock hast Sabbath a stranger carrying an oil-cloth bag in his hand was seen staggering in Main-st, opposite Bank, it was supposed from the effect of liquor; but on turninto the entry to go up a flight o' stairs to Dr. Constable's effice, he fell, and in less than fifteen minutes expired. Upon inquiry it appeared that he was one of several borders at a house which had been closed, and he was left in it sick with the fever, without attributes or necessaries of any kind; that in the last stage of the disease, when the victim is mocked with the deepstive consciousness of returning health, he exhausted, and death closed the scene. His name, we learn, was Stapleton, an Irishman, about two years in the country, and had been employed in the Navy Yard. In somewhat more than an hour be was taken away in a hearse for interment. [Norfolk Herald, 14th.

RAILEGAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad on Monday evening by which the 4 o clock P. M. train from New-York was delayed several hours, and the subsequent trains both ways thrown out of their regular time. A cow which was on the track about a mile east of Morristown in the cut through Ford's Woods ran up the bank to escape the engine, but fell back, and her body, after passing under the engine and lender and first car, was cought by the next car and shockingly torn to driblets. car was also thrown off the track, and the wheeltrucks so twisted and buried into the ground that it was found impossible to restore it, and for want of sufdelent screw-jacks, &c., the train did not get on its way till about midnight. Formulately no injury oc-curred to the passengers. [Newark Advertiser.

Sanarosa.—Doubtless of the thousands who resort to Cengress Spring during the "heated term." and quaff in waters, few know anything of its history. Congress Spring was discovered in 1792 by John Taylor Gilman of Exeter, N. H., then member of Congress and appearance for the congress of gress, and subsequently Governor of New Hampshire While gunning, he came upon the stream, issuin from a fissure in a rock. The singularity of its appear ance attracted his attention, the water was druck, the mineral qualities discovered, and being a member of Congress, he gave it the name of Congress Spring. [Albany Argus. THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FOLG DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

By the House Printing Telegraph -Office, 21 Wallet

HALIFAX, Wedne sday, August 15, 1812. The Royal Mail steamship America, Cap. Laz. from Liverpool on the afterpoon of the 4th inst, w rived here at 4:30 P. M. The America reports on 13th inst., 3 P. M., passed.

steamer bound east. The America left Halifax at 5:45 this a vening, and

will be due at Boston at an early hour ,oa Friday morning, so that her mails will probably be due in New York in the afternoon of that day.

The steemship Union left Southampton for New York on the 1st inst. The steamship North Star arrived off Cowes on the

afternoon of the 2d, en route for Havre.

### THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.

A French disputch, dated July 20, says: "Our approaches on the side of the Malakeff advance considerably. We now touch the place. Everything is prepared for a general action in about fifteen JULY 21 .- Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Cholers

"has nearly disappeared. The Russians continues " hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the "strong range of hights overhanging Urkusta and the Vailey of Buldar. It is reported they leave also force of artiflery and infantry at Aluska. The " French have pushed forward the whole of their car. "alry into the Valley of Baitar, resting the Sardinian "upon the left bank of the Souhai River, and conmunicating with the French upon the Chernays while the high ridge protecting Balaklava is goard

'ed by the Tarkish army." The Times correspondent writes: "Stagnatise seems to reign in the camp and tronches; even the "beavy firing has died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the Allies nearer the creet "of the Malakoff which it will now require all the te-"nacity of the Russians to hold. A few days since "the Russians succeeded in establishing rife pits is " front of the French sep."

Between the 23d and 27th nothing of importance on curred. July 28,-Gerchakoff telegraphs: "Yesterda

"the enemy opened a heavy fire which lasted two "bours, against the Fingstaff Bastion. We replied with vigor." THE LATEST.

Advices from the Crimes to the 29th anneuros catinued preparations for a grand expedition. All the lighter vessels of the fieet were assembled at Kamich. It was reported in Paris on the 3d inst. that he French Government had official notification that the

bembardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been resumed preparatory to another assault. JULY 50-Gorchakoff telegraphs: "There he

" been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing " of importance." It was telegraphed from Commantincple on the 26h that the Bushi-Bazouks had murdered General Best

son, but Lord Panmure in Parliament positively contradicted the report. Correspondence from the camp cays that Omer Pasha's visit to Constanticople was not, as asserted, to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the

command of the army in Asia. The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Be doning to serve in the Crimea

Kamiesh and Palaklava were crowded with vesse recently arrived for the secret expedition.

The French Government has chartered ninetyeven small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

## THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool. Losnos, Saturday, Aug. 4-Noon. The Weekly Newspaper, just issued, says:

We learn that the siege of Sevastopol is about w be raised. Also that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers which may lead to startling results."

THE SEA OF AZOFF. Letters are to the 16th of July. Magazines along the coast were being destroyed as found, and small

teamers were cognized in surveying. The allied for

ASIA.

The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictor. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operitions ngainst Kars and Erzeroum and to be retifug but this is considered very doubtful. THE BALTIC.

No alteration had taken place in the position of the squadrons. NEGOTIATIONS.

Family influence and intrigue are actively at work.

The Austrian Archduchess Sophia, instigated by letter from the Dowager Empress of Russia, had been acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peak.

and the latter wrote an autograph letter to Napoless, who sends Gen. Letang with an autograph reply believed. The contents of the letters are profession GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen had sent the following message to be

House of Commons: "Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide it

any additional expense that may arise in consequent of the war in which her Majesty is now engaged and the Emperor of Russia, relying on her experiences the zeal of her faithful Commons, trusts they make provisions accordingly."

The result of this appeal is a proposal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue £7,090,000

sterling additional Exchequer bills.

The Limited Liabilities bill had been read a the time and passed. Numerous estimates had been voted.

Major Reed's motion that no peace treaty should be the continuent research.

concluded without the approval of Parliament so ridented and thrown out.

The Turkish Loan bill had been read the first man A discussion without result had occurred repeting the recent gift of a good-service pension to Lord Parliament over older officers.

The London Times had an editorial on Consul Ros over older officers.

The London Times had an editorial on Consul Recroft's arrest, and preaches in favor of present
frier dly relations with America.

Milner Gibson, in Parliament, referred to this of
torial and asked the Government to farnish information on the very important subject of the neutrality
the United States.

Lord Palmerston replied that an arrangement had
existed at Halifax by which persons soing there from
any quarter whatever might be shrolled, but it spaces
ing that it led to questions whether or not decised
the United States had been violated, the British Gorament being desirous that no such questions should

rament being desirous that no such questions should be prescribility arise has put an end to the calisms of forces at Hadiax.

The inquiry into the recent Hyde Park riots is to minated, and the Commissioners have requested the to consider their report.

Stracham, the bankrupt banker, has been released on bail.

The official report in regard to the loan shows then thousand six hundred millions of france—six times its amount asked for.

mount asked for.

The report of the Minister of Finances describes the loan as the meet surprising floancial operation ers effected in any country.

The number of subscribers to the loan is three has red and ten thousand.

red and ten thousand.

The Correctional Tribunal is occupied in the trial of fifty-five prisoners of the secret Society called "Market Society called "Market Society called "Market Society called "Market Society called " A brother of the assessin Pianori has been acrests

SPAIN.

The rumous that Spain will send a contingent form to the Crimea are doubtful.

Spain would ask for territorial guaranty, as Sarding.